

female inmates, and appends some general rules for guidance in regulating their duties.

The remaining four chapters are likewise devoted to details of management in all that relates to the material requirements of the insane, their food, their clothing, and their furniture. The moral management of the insane he has not gone into, and has thereby avoided the bugbear of non-restraint, and so saved his readers—his British ones at least—the annoyance of encountering the worn-out arguments against the practice which are ever ready at hand to those continental physicians who have never sought to learn in an English asylum what non-restraint is.

By way of appendix Dr. Renaudin has added at the close of his treatise his report of the Dijon Asylum for 1862. On the present occasion we cannot attempt its analysis.

His remarks on the laws and regulations of the central authority are characterised by that deference that is to be looked for from those dependent upon it for their position and prospects. Here and there indeed the author has suggested some slight modifications of the law, but in general has accepted its motives. Nevertheless, it must be confessed that the French laws of lunacy constitute a very excellent code, chiefly trenching upon English notions by the large powers assigned to the central government.

II. *English Psychological Literature.* By J. T. ARLIDGE,
M.B., Lond.

Eighteenth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord Chancellor, 1864.

Thirteenth Report of the District, Criminal, and Private Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, 1864.

Sixth Annual Report of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, 1864.

IN these three official reports we should naturally look for a complete history of the state of lunacy, of the number of the insane, and of their condition and distribution in the three kingdoms. However, on examining them attentively, we discover that the actual number of the insane existing cannot be accurately estimated by means of the returns supplied, and that, owing to the different system pursued in framing the several reports, a satisfactory account of the condition and distribution of lunatics is not attainable. It appears to us, indeed, very desirable that these parliamentary reports should be constructed on a similar model, with statistical and other tables on a like pattern. At present they agree generally only in one matter, viz., in the blue colour of their paper covers. The reports of the English commissioners claim precedence by their longer issue, but to those of the Scotch lunacy board we give the preference for the arrangement pursued, and the fulness of information supplied. However, we shall on the present occasion give the English report the first place in our analysis.

I. ENGLAND.—It is very gratifying to learn that “the general condition of county asylums throughout the country is highly creditable, and that progressive improvements in their management continue to be made.” The

accommodation for the insane is quite inadequate in many counties, but the commissioners set their faces against the usual remedy applied for such inadequacy, viz., "the congregation of very large numbers of the insane under one roof and one management," by successive additions to existing asylums, at times even without providing additional land for the recreation and employment of the population superadded. A decisive opinion is put forward relative to the matter of asylum burial grounds, viz., "that it is not at all desirable to establish cemeteries exclusively devoted to patients dying in asylums, and that the practice should not be adopted, except where it is not possible to make any other arrangements."

The long time exceptional government of the Cornwall Asylum has been set aside, and replaced by the appointment of a medical superintendent as the central, chief authority. At the Devon Asylum overcrowding suggested enlargement of accommodation in the building by the very objectionable plan of converting some workshops placed "below the surface of the ground" into dormitories. This plan the commissioners rightly rejected. It would also appear that, at this asylum, the plan of distributing patients in detached buildings, cheaply constructed, as begun there by Dr. Bucknill, has not been proceeded with; for the main building is unequal to the demand upon it for accommodation, and there is a great accumulation in it of chronic cases, which do not need the appliances of a highly and expensively organised asylum.

At the Middlesex asylums there is a "necessity for considering at the earliest period the question of the best mode of providing additional asylum accommodation for the increased and rapidly increasing numbers of pauper lunatics in the county;" and it is gratifying to learn that the visiting justices have at length come to the conclusion that the huge receptacles for lunatics now standing need not be further added to, to secure them a worse pre-eminence than they already hold among European asylums. They are not prepared to advise the expediency of further enlargement (Appendix E). This being so, it is to be hoped they will comprehend the expediency of making provision for the early treatment of acute cases of insanity in a separate institution, where individual treatment can be carried out by a sufficient medical staff.

Haverfordwest Asylum is still exceptionally bad, and the commissioners hope that in their next report they will be enabled to state that it is closed, and that its patients have been removed to the new asylum now building near Caermarthen. The Hull Borough Asylum presents also great room for improvement.

Workhouses.—Recent legislation gave permissive power for the removal of a limited number of chronic lunatics from overcrowded asylums to workhouses, in order "to make provision for the immediate reception into the asylums of all recent and probably curable cases." It seems, however, that this power has hitherto been very sparingly exercised, boards of guardians having probably arrived at the conviction that, if the directions laid down by the commissioners relative to the provisions to be made in workhouses for the reception of such patients are to be observed, their great cry of economy to the ratepayers will entirely fail them. Indeed, if the conditions insisted on by the lunacy board for the legal detention of lunatics in workhouses be fully carried out, the result would be the construction of as many small asylums as there are workhouses; in other words, all those additional charges for building, supervision, and means of exercise must be incurred, which together represent the difference of cost obtaining between asylum and workhouse accommodation for lunatics. Moreover, even should the rules laid down be conscien-

tiously carried out, would, it may be asked, the interests of the insane be as fully and satisfactorily taken care of as they are in properly built and organized special institutions on a not too large scale? The authorities at Whitehall are clearly of opinion that such would not be the case. "In the most favorable circumstances (they remark, page 75) the provision made at a workhouse will always fall short of that which is furnished by an asylum; and there is never any certainty that improvements made by one board will not be permitted to deteriorate under another board of guardians. All such improvements in workhouses exist only by sufferance. There is no obligation or law to continue or enforce them. It is important that the legislature should watch jealously, therefore, every disposition to such employment of the power given by the recent act, as would convert any large additional number of workhouse wards into *asylums without their safeguards*. Every added year's experience, in short, confirms us in the opinion, that where the lunatics detained in workhouses are of such kind and number as to require wards for their accommodation apart from the rest of the inmates, the result is disadvantageous. . . . On the other hand, there is a class of patients among the idiotic and weak-minded, whose quiet habits and tractable dispositions not only permit of their living in all respects with the ordinary paupers of workhouses, but even render them very often the most trustworthy and useful of all the inmates in employments about the house," and their condition, in many of the smaller county workhouses, "even preferable to that of the same class in some well-ordered asylums."

It is satisfactory to report that workhouse authorities have become persuaded of the advantage of removing acute or recent cases at an early period to asylums, but as yet they have failed in carrying out with anything like completeness the system of visitation of the insane in the workhouses required of them by the recent Act of Parliament. If this legislative provision was intended to effect a useful and sufficient supervision of lunatics in workhouses, in the absence of that exercised by the lunacy board, it will, we are confident, fail in its purpose. In fact, the present report shows such supervision to be inefficient, and that the lunatic wards of workhouses require even more oversight by an independent central authority than do asylums themselves,

Patients in Asylums.—It has long been notorious that persons far above the position of paupers have, when insane, been placed in county asylums, and that, by collusion with parochial officers, the parishes from which they come have been wholly or in part reimbursed by their friends. Such proceedings must, as the commissioners remark, "be regarded in the nature of a fraud upon the county," but they, moreover, operate unfairly to the medical profession, involve an imposition upon the rate-payers taxed for the construction of asylums, and are productive of injustice to pauper lunatics by usurping accommodation specially intended for them, often, indeed, in crowded institutions, to their exclusion and detriment. The present report discusses the legal bearings of the practice, and it is determined that the payment of the *whole* weekly charge in an asylum, made by a person legally bound to maintain the patient, is contrary to the intent of the law, and that the visitors of the asylum may order the discharge of such a patient. On the other hand, the law permits the partial reimbursement of parishes for the maintenance of a lunatic in an asylum by the friends chargeable with it—a permission which will often be advantageous to all parties, where the means of the patient and his friends are very limited, and will particularly be so, by reason of the deficiency of asylums for insane persons somewhat above the condition of paupers. On the continent, the law makes

especial provision for assessing the means of maintenance possessed by the lunatics admitted into departmental asylums, and enforces a proportionate payment to partially cover their cost. A similar scheme might be applied in this country, for of the inmates found in English asylums, not a few have some personal property, or their relatives legally chargeable with their maintenance possess property, which, in justice to the ratepayers, should be taxed to reimburse a portion of their cost.

The following opinion is put forth by the Poor Law Board,—that “no person should be sent to an asylum by the justices on the application of the relieving officer, unless such person be a pauper lunatic, that is, one who is chargeable upon the poor-rate. This fact should be established to the satisfaction of the justices before they make the order.” On this opinion the commissioners in lunacy make the following strictures: that “the question of chargeability is an uncertain, if not an unsafe test. The circumstances and the nature of relief which constitute chargeability vary much according to the views of different relieving officers . . . and it appears very desirable that the word ‘chargeable’ should be further defined by express legislation to meet the cases referred to. The policy which should obviously guide parish authorities in dealing with the insane should be to break through, as far as possible, technical barriers to their early care and treatment, and not to apply to them the tests which they may think it their duty to enforce with regard to the sane poor generally.”

Lunatics in Gaols.—Another piece of legislation is suggested by the commissioners in the interests of lunatics in gaols, and generally of criminal lunatics; viz., that, in certain cases of insane prisoners, the visiting justices of the gaol have authority to send them to the county asylum, without the intervention of the Secretary of State. The removal of insane patients to the asylum would thereby be greatly facilitated, and the gaol officials relieved of much anxiety and trouble; while the number of lunatics so improperly classed as criminal in the existing state of the law would be materially diminished. . . . A large number of criminal lunatics have from time to time come under our notice whose sentences have long expired, in some instances for years, and, although still insane, much injustice is done in regarding and treating them as insane.” It appears, therefore, most desirable that the power given to the Secretary of State to order patients in criminal asylums, whose term of imprisonment may have expired, but who are still of unsound mind, to be discharged, in order to be placed in county asylums, and treated as ordinary lunatics, not criminal, be extended to criminal patients in any asylum, hospital, or licensed house, without, as at present, requiring their previous removal to the state asylum.

Single patients and accidents.—A notice of the history of several cases of neglect of patients in workhouses and of single patients follows, in which the case of Porter necessarily occupies a prominent place.

The statistics of insanity during the year we defer examining, until we have analysed the two remaining reports of the Irish and Scottish Boards.

II. IRELAND.—The district asylums in actual operation amount to seventeen, and contained 4672 patients on the 31st December, 1863. Six are in course of erection, to accommodate an additional 1800, but this provision leaves the wants of the lunatic population of the island unsatisfied, and particularly so in the metropolitan district, comprising the counties of Wicklow, Louth, and Dublin, containing 572,000 inhabitants. The deficiency here is so great that no less than 140 dangerous lunatics are confined in the gaols, “and it is in vain as a definite remedy to

remove parties from them to the asylum, their places being at once filled up by committals under the Act."

Impressed with this sad state of things, the Inspectors have sought to obtain an extension of accommodation, but have been opposed in their attempts by the grand juries of Louth, Drogheda, and Wicklow, for the very sage reason that in the overcrowded asylum at Richmond their due proportion of patients cannot be received; Dublin, we presume, having somewhat more than its share. This way of viewing their duties towards the insane poor is certainly very Irish, and were it not for its consequences might be treated as a joke; but those consequences are serious enough, from two to three hundred lunatics belonging to the district being deprived of the advantages of asylum treatment, many of them lying in the gaols of Wicklow and Louth, while the Richmond Asylum is overcrowded by about fifty inmates. If each county will have its exact share in the existing accommodation duly meted out, ere it will take the initiative to provide for the surplus insane population, we give them the benefit of the following plan, viz., to have an "asylum delivery,"—monthly if they please, and thereby adjust their proportion of patients, discharging redundancies, and supplying deficiencies, by mutual accord; the ballot being adopted as the fairest plan to eliminate and to elect. This scheme would have the gratifying advantage of being original, and if the authorities in question are not too tardy in adopting it, they might secure to themselves the glory of initiating an "Irish system" of admitting and discharging the inmates of asylums.

Unlike the workhouse authorities in this kingdom, those in Ireland exhibit no readiness to undertake the charge of insane patients. A few boards of guardians acceded to the proposition "to receive into their respective workhouses patients belonging to their electoral districts, the nature of whose malady afforded no reasonable hope of recovery, and whose dispositions were tranquil and conduct inoffensive; . . . but the majority dissented altogether from it, for two reasons, the one being that they did not like the trouble of having insane of any kind in workhouses, the other that they escaped local electoral charges by fixing the cost of lunatics on the county cess. That they were strongly influenced by the first reason we are convinced, from the naked fact that, on our visitations to workhouses, we have been asked to have parties removed to asylums, simply, as we found, because they now and then gave inconvenience."

Although persuaded that many such cases could, with due care and kindness, be very well treated in workhouses, the inspectors retain their conviction "that the insane, of all denominations, should be under special control, no matter where located. We think that ample asylum accommodation should be secured for those likely to benefit thereby, or who require particular supervision, and that such accommodation should be so established as to be of easy access, and limited as much as possible to individual counties. Formerly from four to five counties had an asylum in common, but, according to existing arrangements, there will be fourteen counties each with a lunatic hospital for itself;" the eighteen remaining having asylums in common to two or more of their number.

The inspectors are opposed to over-large asylums, and prefer a subdivision of accommodation, so as to make it more accessible to the population requiring it, "for distance materially interferes with the facilities of conveyance, and the advantages derivable from institutions for the insane." In consequence of this conviction, they oppose the enlargement of the Richmond Asylum, already containing 680 patients, and also that of the Cork Asylum.

The question what to do with "the surplus of the chronic, epileptic, and idiotic classes not placed in asylums, and those whose habits and dispositions render them innocuous," it is thus proposed to deal with, regard being had to the rapid decrease of the population of the country and the heaviness of local taxation, viz., "to determine whether, in each county according to its size, two or three poorhouses might not be selected in suitable localities" for their reception, "and their maintenance be charged, not to electoral districts, but to the unions at large to which they belong. An arrangement such as this would prevent the necessity of establishing at farthest more than two new asylums, and tend for the future to disembarass gaols altogether of the detention in them of lunatics. . . . As a matter of course, however, due precautions should be taken to secure adequate attention to the wants of the insane so located, whose management should be under the direct control of this office, in which, too, a power should be vested of directing the exchange or removal of patients to and from asylums." This plan is rendered feasible by the gratifying fact that the paupers in workhouses have decreased to 54,900 from a total of 144,000 ten years ago; and it recommends itself further to the minds of the inspectors, as it seems to supply all the provision necessary for a class of patients who do not "require the expensive machinery of a lunatic asylum."

Of particular asylums, the Ballinasloe, Belfast, Kilkenny, Killarney, Richmond, Sligo, and Waterford, are commended for their internal management, though in the case of no one of the other asylums is any fault found on this matter, so far as the duties of superintendence are concerned. For the notices of defects and the suggestions for improvements point to structural faults, to overcrowding, and to conditions under the control of the governing bodies. At the Belfast Asylum the deaths amounted to only 3.01 per cent. on the daily average number under treatment. Of 59 persons discharged as recovered, 43 had been received into the asylum before the disease had existed three months; and 42 were under forty years of age. These facts, as the inspectors remark, indicate "that success in the treatment of insanity materially depends on the application of curative agencies in its early stages; and that the recuperative power of the mind is much stronger in youth and early manhood than at subsequent periods of life. . . . The unmarried preserve the same proportion towards the married as in other establishments generally, being in the ratio of three to one; while the curable constitute, unfortunately, but little more than one third of the total number confined."

The interior arrangements of the Carlow Asylum are very defective, but there is this much to serve as apology, that "it is already overcrowded by a double number of inmates. A new asylum is, however, building at Enniscorthy, for Wexford, which will withdraw 120 from Carlow. At Clonmel an auxiliary building, an old disused workhouse, has been brought into use to save the cost of an additional asylum. The parent establishment is especially intended as "a curative institution," the annexe as an establishment for chronic cases. "The establishments are in juxtaposition, and lunatics are removable from one to the other, as circumstances may render desirable;" they are also under the superintendence of the same physician, and under the same regulations.

In this Clonmel establishment we have, therefore, for the first time in Great Britain, an example of the German system of "relative connection," as particularly advocated by Damerow, of Halle, "and thus far (the Inspectors report) the arrangement has fully realised the expectations of the local authorities."

The Cork Asylum contained 500 patients, of whom 230 were consi-

dered as "probably curable, a larger proportion than the average of most other asylums . . . The annual cost per head was only £16 14s. 6d., a sum less than in any other asylum in Ireland. . . . The dietary, though ample in quantity, is not so generous as it might be." The cost per head, at Belfast, was £18 19s.; at Killarney, £20 0s. 9d.; at Richmond, £23 14s. 11d.; at Waterford, £23 1s. 8d., and at Clonmel, £35 4s. The comparatively high rate in the last-named establishment was owing, "in a great measure, to the purchase of various articles of furniture, and the outlay attending the arrangement and fitting up of a new building." In other words, the year ending January 1st, 1863, was an exceptional one at the Clonmel Asylum, and the expenditure therefore exceptional also.

"The prevalence of a *hereditary tendency* to insanity in the Londonderry district is exhibited very strongly by the return of the assigned causes of mental derangement, and particularly so in the case of persons from the mountain ranges of Donnegal, where, hitherto, from want of general means of communication and from more clannish habits, intermarriages may have been more prevalent." The asylum at Derry is labouring under the disadvantage of being too close to the town, which is indeed extending almost around its area of twenty-nine acres.

At the Omagh Asylum a death occurred from an overdose of morphia administered to a patient by an attendant. The patient had been suffering from cough, and took medicine in tablespoonful doses, three times a day. An alteration was made, and a mixture of morphia given, "the written directions on the label being a teaspoonful three times a day. The bottle was left in the room occupied by the attendant who had charge of the patient during his absence, and his attention was not therefore specially directed to the change that had been made, and as the two medicines resembled each other, he, without reading the directions, administered a tablespoonful of the mixture of morphia, supposing it to be the same medicine as that which the patient had been taking previously. This dose was repeated twice, and death ensued." The coroner's jury found a verdict of manslaughter against the attendant, but the grand jury at the assizes ignored the bills of indictment.

At the Sligo Asylum a female "hanged herself in the bath room, with a piece of rope composed of cocoa-fibre matting, apron-check and calico, which she had cunningly concealed on her person. It was no doubt a very premeditated case; but it would appear from the evidence taken at the inquest that she had not previously manifested any suicidal tendency, and as she had pleaded illness, eluding the attendants in charge during breakfast hour, they were held blameless by the jury, a verdict in which we, under the circumstances, concurred. In this asylum there has been, ever since its opening, a larger margin of vacancies than in any other of like size in Ireland, the board and physicians paying particular attention to the admission of patients, and restricting it as far as possible to those likely to benefit thereby."

Another suicide occurred at the Waterford Asylum, the victim having "inflicted a wound on himself with a knife, which he surreptitiously obtained, and kept concealed on the grounds. Another man made four attempts at self-destruction." A marked relationship and hereditary tendency to disease among its inmates has been constantly observed in this establishment.

The following paragraphs of the Report call for particular notice, more especially from the central authorities in whose hands the remedy for the evils displayed, virtually rests.

"The resident medical superintendents in Irish district asylums,

"though fully on an equality in professional status and acquirements with their brethren in England and Scotland, receive smaller salaries and less domestic allowances, at the same time that they have more duties to perform, inasmuch as on them the fiscal management of their respective institutions mainly devolves."

"The attendants, too, as a body, are underpaid, hence persons of inferior position, and with little or no education, are so frequently engaged," who often leave the service, when they have saved a few pounds, enough to emigrate. "Hence a serious disadvantage accrues to the insane from a constant change in those placed immediately over them," and from the loss of those who have experience and knowledge of their duties.

Appendix B shows what the salaries of the several medical superintendents are. The two highest are £440 and £430, at Richmond and Cork respectively, with only lodging, fuel, light, and vegetable besides. There are two appointments at £350, but the average rate is £300 per annum, without board.

The Inspectors therefore have good reason for making an official representation to the Executive Government on this subject, and they certainly deserve the best thanks of the asylum superintendents, not only in Ireland, but also in England and Scotland. In this matter we can unite in the well-worn cry of "Justice to Ireland," and trust that this distinct recommendation of improved salaries to the Irish superintendents will speedily be attended to.

Lunatics in Gaols.—The very objectionable plan of committing lunatics to gaols, for the purpose of security, is very much resorted to in Ireland. By the Act of Parliament which is used to sanction it, such a proceeding was never contemplated. It permitted the temporary removal to prisons of such lunatics as were dangerous to themselves or to others, but it required sworn depositions to the fact that the lunatic had committed or intended to commit an indictable offence, to be made before two justices, who were further authorised, if they deemed fit, to call to their assistance a medical practitioner, before signing the warrant of committal. But, as the inspectors inform us, no statutes probably are more constantly disregarded by the magistrates than these, "inasmuch as too frequently they neither investigate as they ought to do, cases brought before them, nor even see the parties themselves, although the Act distinctly requires them to satisfy themselves on 'view and personal examination' as to the actual condition of the lunatic. . . . It cannot, therefore, be a matter of surprise, that the most unsuitable cases for such confinement are to be found in gaols."

Despite these abuses the Inspectors consider the Act, if properly administered, "productive of good, by opening district asylums to the truly destitute insane. Nor would they desire its repeal until ample and suitable provision for the insane be made, for otherwise matters would be rendered worse, as magistrates would then be obliged to commit as criminals those who were before regarded as simply dangerous to themselves or others, by taking information founded on charges of the most frivolous character, and returning them to the assize or quarter session court; thereby imposing a useless trouble and uncalled-for expense on the executive."

As new asylums are erected, the gaols will be emptied of these lunatics, but at the beginning of 1863, there were 378 such in those buildings, 709 were committed to them during the year, and 389 remained in them on the 1st of January, 1864.

"With reference to the treatment of lunatics in gaols, we have (write

the inspectors) to report favorably of the general care bestowed upon them," yet no care will compensate for the disadvantages and injury inflicted by detention in a prison.

Criminal Asylum—Dundrum.—This institution is reported upon separately, and in the present blue book the inspectors give a general resumé of its working since its first opening in 1850; we must, however, defer our notice of it to another opportunity.

Private Licensed Houses.—These are seventeen in number in Ireland, exclusive of three charitable foundations for the insane, in which a portion of the patients pay towards their maintenance and treatment. "The latter comprise St. Patrick's or Swift's Hospital; the Retreat, near Donnybrook, belonging to the Society of Friends, and the Richmond Retreat, under the religious sisterhood of St. Vincent de Paul." They are exempted from taking out licenses. "The Lucan Asylum, containing 73 lunatics, originally located in houses of industry, and chargeable to Government, may be regarded in the light of a private licensed establishment, as there are also in it 29 patients of a humble grade of life supported by their friends."

The total number of patients in all these establishments amounts to 556, viz.—285 males, and 271 females. "Generally speaking, their management is satisfactory."

SCOTLAND, ASYLUMS OF.—The district asylum of Argyllshire, was opened in June, 1863, and on the 1st of January contained 89 patients, 40 males, and 49 females. Since the opening the washing-house and laundry have been accidentally destroyed by fire. The Banff New Asylum is at this date, nearly ready for opening. The Elgin Asylum is to be enlarged, and new buildings are to be erected for Fife and Kinross, for Haddington and for Stirling; one at Inverness is in course of construction, and the new asylum for Perth has reached completion. Lastly, Paisley is to provide for its pauper insane by enlarging the lunatic wards of its workhouse, and Greenock proposes to follow this uncommendable example.

Lunatic paupers have, on an average cost £19 0s. 3d. per annum. The cost of pauper patients in public and private asylums was more than double that in poorhouses and private dwellings. "The chief cause of this difference lies in the lower cost of maintenance in private dwellings, arising partly from the absence of establishment charges, partly from the style of living being there less costly, and partly from the burden falling in a considerable degree on the patient's relatives. Hence it is obvious that the greater the number of pauper lunatics who can be properly accommodated in private dwellings, the lighter will be the burden of their maintenance on the public; and (we quote the Commissioners words) as we have pointed out in former reports, it is chiefly in this direction that we must look for the means of keeping this expenditure within due bounds. But in order that the condition of patients in private dwellings shall be sufficiently satisfactory to sanction their being so disposed of, the existence of adequate asylum accommodation must be at command; for not only will the means of proper treatment thus be provided for those patients who specially require such accommodation, but a salutary influence be exercised on the condition of those for whose proper care asylums are not absolutely necessary. In the event of any one being subjected to improper treatment or neglect, no impediment would then exist to his removal from the unfavorable circumstances in which he was placed."

Under the provisions of a recent Act, a class of homes called "special licensed houses," for the reception and detention of lunatics not

exceeding four in number. Only nineteen such houses have hitherto been licensed, and say the commissioners, "the limited degree in which this kind of accommodation has been made use of for private patients has surprised us, and appears to indicate a desire on the part of their friends to avoid official supervision." There can be no question of the operation of such a desire; and we can imagine the impression to prevail with regard to licensed houses for four, that whilst residence in them exposes their inmates to an objectionable official supervision, and to mingling with other insane people, they, by their limited scope and organization, do not present equal advantages with establishments for a larger number; inasmuch as a greater population and a larger amount of receipts permit more elaborate arrangements, and a larger supply of amusements and the like, together with more varied society, and in most cases, direct and constant medical supervision.

"The counties in which the largest proportion of pauper lunatics are placed in establishments, are those which rank as the wealthiest and most populous, and are most abundantly provided with asylum accommodation. . . . On the other hand, the highest proportions of those left in private dwellings are found in poor and thinly peopled districts, remote from asylum accommodation." This is the converse of the proposition that proximity to an asylum facilitates and promotes the transfer of patients to it. "We believe (continue the commissioners) that a considerable degree of unwillingness exists among the parochial authorities, more especially in country parishes, to place their pauper lunatics in asylums, from the fear of their detention being unnecessarily prolonged; and for this reason, among others we consider it extremely desirable that measures should be adopted for bringing the mental condition of patients in asylums periodically under review, for the purpose of determining in what cases removal to private dwellings might be properly undertaken.

Insane in Asylums.—The number of patients in establishments continues to increase to a limited extent, except in parochial asylums and in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, where the augmentation is more marked. This increase is not due to the greater frequency of madness, but to the accumulation of chronic cases. Once sent to an asylum, the continuance of the patient there, if he lives and does not get well, is treated as a matter of course. This fact, and the practice of placing together large numbers of insane in overgrown establishments, and there detaining them after their maladies have assumed a chronic form, and no danger is to be apprehended to themselves or others, are conditions rightly reprobated by the Scottish Board.

The following observations dictated by the ample experience of these able public servants, though not new, are most deserving of serious consideration as indicating that we have hitherto proceeded on a wrong plan in dealing with the insane population of the country. "Such gatherings (in large establishments) may no doubt facilitate the disposal of patients who cannot, without risk, be left in private dwellings, or whose habits are such as to make their proper treatment by unskilled persons difficult, if not altogether impossible. But, on the other hand, the association of large numbers of demented patients can scarcely fail to exercise a deteriorating influence on the whole assemblage, by sacrificing in a great degree whatever good effect companionship with the same is calculated to produce. It is difficult to imagine any sight more depressing than that of asylum galleries, and airing courts crowded with fatuous patients, who, regarded not only as incurable, but as almost beyond the influence of palliative treatment, are left to drag out a dreary and mono-

tonous existence. The larger the establishment the more likely will this condition be found. The very number of the patients renders it difficult for the superintendent to deal with them individually; and as the means of employment which an asylum commands are commonly too small for general active occupation, it frequently happens that those patients only are employed who can do the most efficient work with the least amount of supervision. At the same time there is no doubt that with proper surveillance, and extensive and varied means of occupation, the number of patients actively and appropriately employed might be increased far beyond the point which has been attained in most of our public asylums." In illustration of the occupation to be found where there is a manageable number of patients, the Scotch Commissioners cite the Elgin Asylum, where of 33 males, 26 were found employed. To exhibit the reverse side of the picture, we may cite the Middlesex buildings for collecting the insane, at Hanwell and Colney Hatch, where the English Commissioners have to deplore the dreary, monotonous, and useless lives of by far the greater part of the inmates.

"The experience of this (the Elgin) asylum (continue the Scotch reporters) further shows that a large proportion of the patients whose malady has passed into a chronic stage, require only authority, common sense, and kind treatment for their management, and support the view that many patients of this class may very properly be accommodated in private dwellings." The difficulty of efficient supervision by the superintendent over patients and attendants, in a large asylum, was painfully exemplified, as the commissioners report, at the Royal Edinburgh Asylum during the past year. "In an establishment so extensive (as the one just named), the attendants must frequently be left to exercise almost unchecked control over the patients, and there is certainly always a risk that this power may be used in a harsh and unjustifiable manner.

Many accidents occur in asylums of which we hear only incidentally; and we have reason to think that many injuries are inflicted by patients and attendants which never come to our knowledge." Moreover, the history of the discovery of severe bodily injury among newly admitted patients, some days or weeks after admission and upon examination after death, "suggests the propriety of placing new cases under special observation, for a certain period, in wards specially reserved for the purpose."

Most of the preceding remarks are made in the report, in connection with the question of the correspondence of asylum inmates; the commissioners contending that facilities should be given to patients to address themselves to the Board. The very objectionable practice permitted by the statute, that one of the two medical certificates required for admission may be signed by the medical superintendent of the asylum, is most properly animadverted upon, as calculated to put that officer in a false position with his patients, and to exercise a deleterious influence also upon himself.

Defects in Asylums.—In the case of the Dumfries Asylum various defects have from time to time been noted, but the steps taken to remedy them do not meet the approval of the Lunacy Board. "It appears to us (to quote the Report, p. xxxvii) that too little is done by ordinary care and attention to promote the general comfort of the patients, and that the efforts of the directors, and the resources of the institution, are too much absorbed by costly alterations, which do not in any material degree improve the condition of the establishment.

What we have striven to introduce are comfortable beds, comfortable furniture, and comfortable meals, but our success hitherto has been only very partial."

"The Dundee Asylum continues to exhibit a very stationary condition. The general arrangements of the building are old, inconvenient, and gloomy, and there is a lack either of the zeal or knowledge necessary to make the best of the existing conditions. It appears that about 80 per cent. of the patients are restricted in their exercise to the airing-courts, and that the number engaged in active industrial occupations is extremely limited. . . . The usefulness of the establishment is still limited by the overwhelming numbers of chronic cases."

At the Edinburgh Asylum, the changes among the attendants are particularly frequent; and "when the responsible nature of the duties of attendants is considered, it will be at once apparent how extremely detrimental to the welfare of the patients such frequent extensive changes must be, and how greatly they must increase the risk of accident and improper treatment." The pauper department of the Glasgow Asylum presents many defects. Its furniture is exceedingly scanty, and its general aspect bare and comfortless. Moreover, more means of diversified industrial occupation and of recreation are required.

Parochial Asylums.—By this appellation the Scottish commissioners designate lunatic wards of poorhouses which admit patients for curative treatment, and restrict the term of lunatic wards of poorhouses to those establishments which receive only patients who are considered harmless, and not amenable to curative treatment." In these so-called parochial asylums, the changes among the patients are in a higher ratio than in public, and in a still higher than in private asylums, and the recoveries exceed half the admissions. "These results are doubtless to be ascribed to a larger proportion of slight cases being received into the first named institutions." On the other hand, the mortality in them is higher than in public and private asylums. Of the majority of the parochial asylums the commissioners report favorably.

The recoveries in the lunatic wards of poorhouses equalled, on the admissions, 14.3 for males and 10.6 per cent. for females. The ratio of deaths is higher than in asylums, public or private.

The number of persons arrested and sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics continues to decrease. "Insane persons who have committed petty assaults, and have been arrested by the police, are sent to asylums as 'dangerous lunatics,' at the instance of the procurator-fiscal. Such patients, however, are discharged by the superintendents, whenever recovered; or, if not recovered, they may be removed by their friends, on caution being found to the satisfaction of the sheriff for their safe custody. . . . We are under the impression that in England and Ireland many of this class would be regarded as criminal lunatics."

On the 1st of January, 1864, there were twenty males and twelve females in the lunatic wards of the general prisons, confined as criminal lunatics. "In Scotland only persons who have committed serious offences while insane, or who after conviction have become insane in prison, are reckoned criminal lunatics, and they get quit of this distinctive term when removed from the lunatic wards of the central prison to the ordinary asylums. It occasionally happens, however, that persons arrested for infanticide and other serious offences, when certified to be insane to the satisfaction of the sheriff, are placed by this functionary at the disposal of their friends, by whom they are sent to asylums on the ordinary forms, and are thus not reckoned as criminal lunatics, as would have been the case had they been brought to trial. Indeed, great differences in regard to the procedure adopted in the disposal of lunatics who have committed criminal offences prevail in different counties. Thus, a patient in Murray's Royal Asylum, in Perthshire,

who killed another patient, was removed to the County Asylum, and having been found insane in bar of trial was then placed in the lunatic wards of the general prison. On the other hand, two patients in Montrose Asylum, in the adjacent county of Forfar, who had each killed a fellow patient, remain in that asylum as ordinary patients, after an investigation of the circumstances by the procurator-fiscal."

STATISTICS.—One general fact deducible from the three Reports on the State of Lunacy in Great Britain and Ireland is, that the number of lunatics progressively increases, except in Scotland.

ENGLAND.—A summary view of the records of *patients in asylums* in England, in the several quinquennial periods between 1849 and 1864, inclusive, shows that on the 1st of January, 1849, there were 14,560; on the 1st January, 1854, 19,455; on the 1st January, 1859, 22,852; and on the 1st of January, 1864, 28,285, being an increase of 4895 in the first quinquennium; of 3397 in the second, and of 5433 in the third. The total increase in the whole term of 15 years equalled 13,725, or 915 year by year. The advance was greatest in the last five years.

"The admissions (observe the English commissioners) into all asylums during the last 15 years have amounted to nearly 120,000; when divided into periods of five years, as in the case of the number of inmates resident, we also find a great increase of late. The tables show that during the first period, namely, in 1849, and the four following years, upwards of 36,000 patients were admitted, that in the second division the admissions were more than 38,000; and that during the five years ending the 31st of December, 1863, as many as 44,693 were received. A glance at these figures renders obvious an important fact, deserving serious consideration, namely, that we have to deal not only with a progressively increasing number of resident inmates of asylums, but also with a great advance in the number for whom admission is sought. This increase is confined almost entirely to the pauper class."

"The increase is attributable in great measure to the accumulation of pauper and criminal patients, and to the addition of certain cases now ranked as private, who were not previously enumerated, or directly brought under our supervision."

Fifteen years ago there were only 6269, of 10,801 pauper lunatics detained in *county* asylums, or 58.04 per cent., at the present date, of 22,958 there are 21,320 in such establishments, or 92.86 per cent.

With regard to the sexes of lunatics, "in the pauper class the number of women exceeds that of the men by 2000. In the private class, the number of men exceeds that of women by 795; whereas, in 1849, "the reverse obtained in this class." The explanation of this circumstance is, that, in the last returns, male patients were enumerated, not previously included, as, for instance, those belonging to the army and navy.

In the course of the last fifteen years more men than women have been admitted, and more women than men discharged; the number of recoveries has also been greater among the women.

"The discharges during the fifteen years have amounted to 71,361; namely, 42,921 recovered, and 28,440 not recovered. During the first five years 12,570 were discharged recovered, and 9378 not recovered; in the middle period the discharges were 14,649 recovered, and 8632 not recovered; and during the last five years 15,702 were sent out recovered, and 10,470 not recovered."

Deaths.—"There have been 34,490 deaths in asylums during the last 15 years; namely, 9204 in the first period; 14,198 in the second, and 13,088 in the last five years. . . . The rate of mortality is much greater in the male than in the female sex."

From the above data it follows that the recoveries were in proportion

to the admissions, in the first quinquennium, 34·91 per cent; in the second, 38·55, and in the third only 35·20. Consequently, so far as such calculations can show, an increased and improved accommodation in county asylums has been (unattended, particularly in the last quinquennial period when this accommodation has attained its maximum), by any advantages to the insane, so far as the cure of their malady is concerned; in other words, the ratio of recoveries has become less.

On the other hand, if the extension of improved accommodation has not been attended by an augmented ratio of recoveries, it has been followed by an increased proportion of deaths; for this was in the first five years in question, equal to 25·5 per cent. of the admissions; in the second similar period, 29·46, and in the third 29·35.

There may be a relatively larger proportion of chronic and incurable cases in existence at the present time than there was fifteen years ago; and this circumstance may be supposed to exercise some unfavorable influence upon the rate of recovery, whilst an increasing proportion of incurable lunatics in age may have added to the rate of mortality, of late years: yet, after making all such allowances, and apart from the influence of various conditions of modern asylum construction and management favorable both to recovery and to life, the results we have arrived at indicate something unsatisfactory in the present mode of treating the insane.

“Looking back and comparing the extremes of the whole period under review, we find that our asylums now contain nearly twice as many patients as they did fifteen years ago.”

Further, notwithstanding the additional asylum accommodation provided for pauper lunatics, it is proportionately as inadequate for the reception for all such disordered persons (supposing such sort of provision to be necessary in all cases of madness) as it was fifteen years ago. That is, by the multiplication and enlargement of asylums no ground is gained in the way of giving the accommodation of such institutions to all the insane of the country, an object once indeed hoped for. The number of pauper lunatics on record for 1849, who were not in asylums but resident in workhouses, in lodgings or with friends, we cannot just now discover, but on January 1st, 1844, it is stated at 9339; in 1852, at 9157; in 1857, at 12,297; in 1859, at 13,208; and in 1863, at 16,410. At the same periods there were respectively in asylums, hospitals, and licensed houses, 11,272 (in 1844); 17,412 (in 1852); 21,344 (in 1857); and 28,275 (in 1853). Hence, of the whole number of insane known; 54·6 per cent. were in 1844 provided with asylum accommodation; 65·5 per cent. in 1855; 63·4 per cent. in 1857; and 63·2 per cent. in 1863.

“Fifteen years ago there were in licensed houses nearly as many patients as in hospitals and county asylums; whereas we now find that in the latter there are more than five times as many patients as in the former.”

The commissioners in lunacy calculate that there are in England and Wales, known to them, 44,695 insane persons, exclusive of Chancery patients living out of asylums, and the insane confined in gaols. The following summary exhibits their mode of distribution:—

In County or Borough asylums	21,551	
Hospitals	2,279	
Licensed houses	4,555	
Workhouses	9,710	
Single Private Patients	159	
Single Pauper Patients { Resident with relatives.....	5,523	} 6,541
{ Boarded out, or in lodgings...	1,018	
Total	44,695	

IRELAND.—The inspectors of Irish asylums report the total number of insane under their supervision to have been, at the end of 1863, 8272. They were distributed as follows :

	Males.	Females	Total.
In District Asylums	2439	2333	4672
Central Criminal Asylum	86	41	127
Lucan Asylum	56	17	63
Private Asylums	285	271	556
Gaols	266	123	389
Poorhouses	954	1501	2455
Total	4086	4186	8272

Of the 8272, 5690 are described as lunatics ; 1377 as idiotic and imbecile, and 1,265 as epileptics.

“ If to the above there be superadded 8384, contained in the aggregate list supplied to us from the 266 police districts of the country, the total reaches the large figure of 16,256, or nearly the same as appears to have been the amount at the close of the year 1862. We may here observe, that no very perceptible diminution has taken place in the number of the insane in this country within the last ten years, notwithstanding a marked decrease in the population at large. On inquiring throughout the provinces which, on official inspection, it is our duty frequently to traverse, we learn that not only are the infirm of mind and body left at home by their emigrant friends, but that the insane, the epileptic and debilitated are often sent back to their native country from America, as being ill-calculated for social employment or military duties.”

During the year 1420 patients were admitted into the district asylums; viz. :—753 males, and 667 females. Of these no less than 354—(219 males, and 135 females) were transferred from gaols as dangerous lunatics, under warrant of the Lord Lieutenant. The movements in the district asylums may be tabulated thus :

Remaining 1st January, 1863.	Admitted.	Recovered.	Discharged improved.	Discharged un-improved.	Died.	Remaining 1st Jan., 1864.
Males	2319	753	292	50	111	2439
Females	2186	667	335	66	63	2233
Total	4505	1420	627	116	174	4672

Among those discharged unimproved are comprised 5 men and 1 woman, who escaped ; and among the 336 deaths, seven were due to accident, in 5 males and 2 females. “ Of the 4672 patients remaining at the commencement of 1864, no less than three fourths are returned as probably incurable.” The increase of inmates during the year 1863, amounted, as shown in the above table, to 167.

“ On admissions, the cures equalled 44·25 per cent., or if calculated on the daily average under treatment, 13·50 per cent. . . . The convalescent discharges—many of them far advanced to recovery, if not cured altogether—amounted to 116, or on admissions to 8·16 per cent.

That we are justified in relying on a large number of cures under the above head, may be deduced from the fact that the total relapses for the year did not exceed an eighth of the total admitted." "Nine per cent. per annum may be considered on an average the proportion (of deaths) that generally obtains, as against 7·26 in the district" asylums of Ireland.

"The proportion of insane between the sexes is, for all practical purposes, equal, although the causes productive of mental disease are not alike in the same extent. Physical causes would appear to predominate among men who are more exposed to their action; while the moral or emotional are much more prevalent with females. Hereditary predisposition would appear to exercise an equal influence over either sex." Insanity appears most prevalent between the ages of twenty and thirty-five. Of the total recoveries, 427 were in patients not arrived at forty, the oldest cured being 76.

"There is one point (the inspectors assert) at which the statistics of lunacy in England and in Ireland diverge to a remarkable extent. The unmarried in the asylums of this country are three times as numerous as the married, while in England the very reverse obtains. The total unmarried on the 31st December last in Irish asylums, amounted to 3094; the married to 1060, the widowed to 220." In the absence of general official tables in England to show these points, the inspectors quote the returns made in several of the English asylum reports. "That the insane here should stand in the proportion it does is quite intelligible, when the number of the married and unmarried in the population at large is taken into account; but it is not quite so clear, why in England, with twenty millions of inhabitants, and according to the last census, 6,988,000, or a third of the whole married, there should be in the two social states so marked a disproportion of mental disease. In France a more equable relationship is maintained, the insane single exceeding by about 18 per cent. the married lunatics.

In *workhouses* there were 220 more mentally disordered inmates on 31st December, 1863, than at the end of the preceding year. About three fifths of the total number (2455) "are females, and in the genuine meaning of the term, not more than one eighth of the whole lunatics," but are for the most part impaired in intellect and advanced in life. "Occasionally, however, some of them become intemperate and intractable; when, through the intervention of guardians who happen to be justices of the peace, they are promptly committed to gaol as dangerous: this mode of getting rid of them being less troublesome and more certain than by regular application for admission into a district asylum." Causes from which they may depose to dangerous acts or tendencies are readily found, "the breaking of a window, for example, or the tearing of a pillow-case, supplying sufficient reason for magisterial interference, with all the circumstances of a police escort for some twenty or thirty miles, in transferring to gaol some decrepit offender." This abuse of the law has been previously referred to, and it assuredly calls for speedy reform. We would further remark that the escorting of lunatics by the police is highly objectionable, and is a proceeding that should be put a stop to at once. In France the gendarmes are employed on similar commissions, and the superintendents of the asylums in that country are impressed with its mischievous influence upon the patients, and seek to have the custom abolished.

SCOTLAND.—The total number of the insane in Scotland officially known was, on January 1st, 1863, 6327. The following table exhibits their distribution, &c.:

	M. F. Total.			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
In Public Asylums.....	1405	1417	2822	414	389	803	991	1028	2019
Private	409	518	927	93	127	220	316	391	707
Poorhouses.....	361	517	878	—	—	—	361	517	878
Private dwellings	756	944	1700	8	13	21	748	931	1679
Total	2931	3396	6327	515	529	1044	2416	2867	5283

Besides these officially known lunatics, there are 1900 others, resident in private dwellings and maintained from private resources, and 32 criminal lunatics detained in the central prison at Perth. Adding these to the previously found total of 6327, we obtain the sum of 7215, as representing the entire number of the insane in Scotland of whom the authorities have cognizance in any degree. Comparing the returns in the above table with those made on the 1st of January, 1862, a decrease is found of 8 private patients and of 6 paupers.

On this apparent decrease the Scottish Commissioners make the following judicious observations :

“ We do not, however, regard the falling off in the numbers of reported pauper lunatics as absolute proof that there is a decrease in the occurrence of lunacy among the indigent classes, for the cause may possibly lie in the omission of inspectors of the poor to make correct statutory returns.” There is a disinclination to report cases which do not appear to them to need asylum treatment, and even where this “ is more decidedly indicated, means are occasionally taken to afford the patient parochial relief, without registering him as a pauper. . . . In the two or three first years after the passing of the Lunacy Act, the apparent number of new cases was fallaciously increased by the intimation of many paupers who, although insane for many years, had remained unreported as pauper lunatics, until they came under the notice of the visiting commissioners, and some time must necessarily elapse before the average growth of pauper lunacy can be correctly ascertained.”

Whatever be its explanation the circumstance of no increase occurring during the whole year 1862, in the number of the insane in Scotland contrasts strongly with the known fact of the unvaried annual augmentation that goes forward in England. There is this much to be said, that there has never been in England so thorough an investigation as in Scotland of the number of insane in existence.

Upon a review of the returns for the five years ending January 1st, 1863, and of other statistical inquiries, the Scottish Commissioners infer that there is actually “ a gradual but positive decrease in the occurrence of insanity among both private and pauper patients. We here use the term *occurrence* to mark the difference between the number of lunatics actually existing at any one time, and that of persons becoming insane within any fixed period. A decrease in the number of new cases must, it is obvious, be, nevertheless, accompanied by an increase in the total number of the insane, whenever the removals from the list by recovery or death are less than the additions; and this fact ought to be carefully borne in mind in forming an estimate of the stationary or progressive condition of lunacy from the number of patients under treatment or observation on any one day.” This in a few words means that the increase must be distinguished from the accumulation of insanity.

“ It might be expected, as a general fact, that the proportion of

newly occurring cases of lunacy coming within our cognizance would be greatest in the large centres of population, where life is most active, and the tear and wear of the nervous system . . . greatest. But this theoretical view is not altogether borne out by the data before us. To a certain extent the number of cases . . . in the various districts is influenced by the existing facilities for placing patients under treatment." Moreover the number of chargeable lunatics in different districts is materially influenced by the proportional prevalence of pauperism. "In the whole population of Scotland, the proportion of pauper lunatics annually intimated is 38·5 for every 100,000 inhabitants. In Argyllshire this proportion is 37·6, and in Lanarkshire 40·7; but we should not be justified from these figures in deciding that the greater mental activity of Lanarkshire increases the pauper lunacy of that county by only three cases in every 100,000 of the population. Before adopting this conclusion we must show that the inhabitants of the two counties are placed in similar circumstances in all essential respects; but as the proportion of persons in receipt of parochial relief is in Argyllshire 45 per 1000, and in Lanarkshire 30 per 1000, it is evident that this is far from being the case."

Private patients annually brought under official cognizance are about one third the number of pauper patients, but the removals unrecovered among the former are proportionately much higher than among the latter, and hence, probably, their nearly stationary position in the registers and the gradual augmentation in the number of paupers. "But the greater removal of private patients, and the extent in which accordingly they must be accommodated in private dwellings, suggests the idea that possibly an equal proportion of pauper patients might, under judicious arrangements, and with adequate parochial allowances, be accommodated in a similar manner, and a stop be thus put to the indefinite extension of asylums."

The excess of female lunatics is owing, not so much to a greater disposition of the sex to lunacy, but to their preponderance in the population. Thus, males in Scotland are to females as 100 to 111·2; and, in the case of paupers, the former are in the ratio of 100 to 118·6.

The proportion of recoveries to admissions, in the public asylums of Scotland, was 32·8 for males, and 40·8 for females, or 36·58 for the two sexes together. The ratio of deaths to admissions was, for males 25·9, and for females 18·6; but their proportion to average number resident was 8·8 for men, and 6·7 for women.

A comparison with the returns of 1862, shows that there was in 1863, "a considerable increase in the admissions, in the recoveries, and in the removals of unrecovered patients, and a marked decrease in the mortality.

. . . The average mortality in public asylums for the six years, ended December 31st, 1864, was 9·1 for males, and 7·4 for females.

In the licensed houses, the recoveries per cent. on admissions was 26·5 for males, and 44·1 for females, or 35·3 for the two sexes together. The deaths per cent. to the number resident were 6·8 for men, and 8·9 for women.

In the parochial asylums, the recoveries per cent. on admissions were 50·8 for men, and 51·1 for women; and the deaths, on the number resident, were 12·6 for the former, and 7·8 for the latter sex. In the lunatic wards of poorhouses these proportions were respectively, 14·3 and 10·6 of recoveries, and 8·2 and 9·1 of deaths. An excellent summary is given in a tabular form at p. 129, of the causes of death in the public and private asylums and poorhouses, from which we gather that of 383 patients, 153 died from cerebral and spinal diseases, 129

from thoracic disease (viz. 117 from consumption and pulmonary disease, and 12 from cardiac maladies), 45 from abdominal disease, including 22 from dysentery and diarrhoea, 15 from fever, erysipelas, cancer, &c.; 39 from general debility and old age, and 2 from suicide and accident.

Lunacy in the United Kingdom.—From the three reports under notice, we may calculate the total number of insane, under official inspection, in Great Britain and Ireland, to be—

England and Wales	44,695
Ireland	8,272
Scotland	6,327
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	
Total	59,294

If the number of lunatics belonging to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man were added, the total might be stated at 60,000. In the summary presented by the English Commissioners in Lunacy, the number of single private patients is put at 159; we cannot make out whether the 50 single chancery patients mentioned at p. 103, are included in that amount. But however this may be, it is certain that neither 159 nor 209 represent the entire number of single private patients in the country. We have seen that in Ireland the inspectors acknowledge the existence of rather more insane people not under their inspection than of lunatics in institutions of all sorts, including poorhouses. So again in Scotland a total of 1932 mentally disordered persons is known to exist beyond the pale of the commissioners' actual jurisdiction. With these numbers before us, and the known facts that both Scotland and Ireland have been more closely examined with regard to the statistics of lunacy than England, the conviction becomes inevitable that the proportion of insane beyond the direct supervision of the English Commissioners must be very considerable. It would be a very moderate assumption to put it at 2,000.

By adding, therefore, the unregistered insane to the certificated or registered, we obtain the following sum—

England and Wales	44,695 + 2,000 = 46,695
Ireland	8,272 + 8,384 = 16,656
Scotland	6,327 + 1,932 = 8,259
<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	
Total.....	71,610

If the insane in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man be added, the total lunacy of the United Kingdom may be approximatively put at 72,000 individuals. Taking the population of England and Wales (in 1862) at 21 millions, the percentage of insanity equals 0.22 of the whole population, or 2 and a fraction lunatics in a thousand inhabitants, or 22 in 100,000. In Ireland the population is estimated at 5,798,967; hence the percentage of lunacy in it is 0.28, and there will not be far short of 3 lunatics in every 1000 people, considering the population has decreased since the census. In Scotland the population in 1861 was 3,062,294, and may be put at the end of 1862, at 3,100,000; consequently the insane are in the proportion of 0.26 per cent., or there are rather more than 2½ persons insane in every 1000, or 26 in every 100,000 of the inhabitants.

I. T. A.